

b1  
5,734,018; 5,731,423; 5,721,099; 5,708,153; 5,698,673; 5,688,997; 5,688,696; 5,684,711;  
5,641,862; 5,639,603; 5,593,853; 5,574,656; 5,571,698; 5,565,324; 5,549,974; 5,545,568;  
5,541,061; 5,525,735; 5,463,564; 5,440,016; 5,438,119; 5,223,409, the disclosures of which are  
herein incorporated by reference.

Page 13, please replace the paragraph from lines 26 to 33 with the following:

b2  
Alternatively, the bifunctional inhibitor molecule can be produced using combinatorial methods  
to produce large libraries of potential bifunctional molecules which may then be screened for  
identification of a bifunctional molecule with the desired binding affinity and/or specificity.  
Methods for producing and screening combinatorial libraries of molecules include United States  
Patent Nos: 5,741,713; 5,734,018; 5,731,423; 5,721,099; 5,708,153; 5,698,673; 5,688,997;  
5,688,696; 5,684,711; 5,641,862; 5,639,603; 5,593,853; 5,574,656; 5,571,698; 5,565,324;  
5,549,974; 5,545,568; 5,541,061; 5,525,735; 5,463,564; 5,440,016; 5,438,119; 5,223,409, the  
disclosures of which are herein incorporated by reference.

**In the Claims:**

Sub H  
16. (Twice Amended) A method of treating a host by inhibiting a binding event between  
a first target protein and a second binding protein in a host, said method comprising:

administering to said host an effective amount of a non-naturally occurring bifunctional  
inhibitor molecule of less than 5000 daltons consisting of: ]

(a) a target protein ligand that specifically binds to said first target protein;  
and

(b) a blocking protein ligand that specifically binds to a blocking protein,  
wherein said target protein ligand and said blocking protein ligand are bonded to  
each other, optionally through a linking group;

to simultaneously bind said first target protein and said blocking protein to produce a  
tripartite complex that inhibits said binding event of said second binding protein to said first  
target protein to treat said host.